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POETICAL
THE HYMN OF TRIUMPH

Not unto us, who did but seek
The word that burned within to speak,
Not unto us this day belong
The triumph and exulting song.
Upon us fell in early youth
The burden of unwelcome truth,
And left us, weak and frail and few,
The censor's painful work to do.
Thenceforth our life a fight became,
The air we breathed was hot with blame;
For not with gauged and softened tone
We made the bondman's cause our own.
We bore, as Freedom's hope forlorn,
The private hate, the public scorn;
Yet held, through all the paths we trod,
Our faith in man and trust in God.
We prayed and hoped; but still, with awe,
The coming of the sword we saw;
We heard the morning steps of doom,
And saw the shade of things to come.
We hoped for peace: our eyes survey
The blood-red dawn of freedom's day;
We prayed for love to loose the chain;
'Tis shown by battle's axe in twain!
Nor still strength nor zeal of ours
Has mired and heaved the hostile towers;
Not by our hands is turned the key
That sets the sighing captives free.
A redder sea than Egypt's wave
Is piled and percol for the slave;
A darker cloud moves in light,
A fiercer fire is guide by night.
The praise, oh! Lord, be thine alone,
In Thy own way Thy work be done!
Our poor gifts at Thy feet we cast
To whom be glory, first and last.

Miscellaneous

Achievement and Omission.
The Thirty-eighth Congress has deserved well of posterity. It has encountered its great responsibilities boldly and ably, and has originated measures which mark for all time the progress of the Republic under the great civil war. It has touched, if it has not always settled, the problems of our democratic policy which involve our existence as a nation, our respect of the rights of man, and the glory of our future career. We are not disposed to regret, with some, its failure to provide for the reconstruction of the rebellious States: first, because it was not equal to the task, and secondly, because there is no harm in postponement. We hold reconstruction on a basis of color instead of simple citizenship to be undesirable and mischievous. The Thirty-eighth Congress could not rise above the level of the word "white." We hold further, that it is better no action should be taken in this direction than any which is so imperfect as to be unjust; and we are quite willing to wait for a more liberal Congress and a more enlightened people, such as the late elections have insured us on the one hand, and the inevitable working of the war will create on the other. Meanwhile, it is due to the late Congress to acknowledge that, in the utterances of some of its members, it struck the keynote of the coming legislation, and caught the inspiring prophecy of the dawn from the shining foreheads of the watchmen on Zion.
The Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, delivered, on the 16th of January, in the House, perhaps the most advanced and thorough speech of any on the bill to guarantee to certain States, whose governments have been usurped or overthrown, a Republican form of government. He advocated manhood suffrage at the 88th for the protection alike of loyal whites and blacks, and showed, by convincing historical reminiscences, that to give the ballot to the negro was not to return to the almost universal custom of the States in the beginning. When, as was the case with many, the original constitutions were remodeled, they were at the culmination of its power, and compelled the insertion of a complex discrimination between citizens. What Madame de Stael said of the world is true also of this section of it—that it is liberty which is ancient, and despotism which is new; and to-day in New York, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee, even, the wrong is an usurper and ought to be dethroned. Not before 1812, in the instance of Missouri, were the acts of Congress providing for territorial governments sullied by the intrusion of the word "white." It was through the un-checked and seemingly resistless encroachments of the slaveholders' domination that the virtue of the North was corrupted, and the hand turned back upon the dial of equal justice. We must refer our readers to Mr. Kelley's unanswerable argument, to be found in *The Daily Globe*, and in pamphlet form. His position is sufficiently well defined in the following quotations:
"Let us frankly accept Jefferson's test as to the right of suffrage, and give it practical effect. In a letter dated July 12, 1816, in discussing a proposed amendment to the constitution about Virginia, Mr. Jefferson said:

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Washington Correspondence.

THE PRESIDENT'S PATIENCE.
The adjournment of Congress will, of course, leave Washington for a time comparatively dull. The retirement of the members to their several homes carries away a great many loungers and lobbyists, together with a crowd of curious visitors, and men who had legitimate business with the National Legislature. It is to be hoped that the President will, for a time at least, be less bored than he has been during the winter. The wonder of the day is that either his patience or strength can endure the amount of business thrown upon him. The reason for this press of matters upon his attention is that his subordinates will take no responsibility, but insist upon putting everything through the same amount of red tape. They turn off without mercy or discrimination every application for the release of prisoners, on whatever account imprisoned; and everything difficult shares the same fate at their hands. All these cases are taken at once to Mr. Lincoln who has a world wide reputation for laboriousness, patience, honesty, and compassion, and who sits all day long patiently listening to all sorts of appeals to his mercy and clemency. No President since the birth of the nation ever did so much work, or did it so well as Mr. Lincoln; he is a prodigy of endurance.
We do not mean to say that his patience never yields. We have had frequent opportunities to see it in the crucible, and in a few instances, only a few, we have seen it tried a little too far. In one instance, we entered his office and found him in a close and loud conversation with a gentleman from a certain portion of reclaimed Southern territory. The visitor professed to be a Southern loyalist, and wanted certain papers signed by the President, making good great damage inflicted upon him by the war. The claimant urged his claims in soft, timid tones, and the President answered in a way quite the reverse. He was not pleased. "Why, this paper does not say you are entitled to the money," "No, sir, but it recommends my claim to your consideration," "But, sir, you do not prove your claim," "We are loyal, sir," "Yes, sir, and so are the men who stand up in front of Richmond to be shot, but they don't come here to plague me," "We don't wish to worry you, Mr. President," "No, I know what you want—you are turning, or trying to turn me into a justice of the peace, to put your claims through. There are a hundred thousand men in the country, every one of them as good as you are, who have just such good as you present; and you care nothing of what becomes of them so you get your money," "We think our claim just, Mr. President," "Yes, but you know you can't prove what is in this paper by all the people in the United States, and you want me to prove it for you by writing my name on the back of it; yes in plain words you want me to lie for you that you may get your money. I shall not do it." The visitor stands a moment, as if dizzy and undecided, and gathering up slowly retires to digest his repulse as you may say. "The old bird was right. Anybody may come and tell his story, but let him look to it that he makes out a good case, especially if he is after government money."

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.
Mr. Harlan's appointment to the Secretaryship of the Interior is universally acceptable. Mr. Harlan's career in the Senate of the United States has been honorable to him as well as to his State and to the whole country. He is not a man to make an impression by any single brilliant achievement; he is that safer sort of man who wins by growth, who gathers force by regular, faithful, assured progress. He is a man to "tie to." With broad views, sturdy, manly sense, and quiet manners which make him easy of access, he will be at once an honor to the nation and to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a lifelong member. Mr. Harlan worships at Wesley Chapel.

THE NEW MARYLAND SENATOR.
Another recent event of some importance to us here, and especially to Maryland, is the election of Mr. J. A. J. Creswell to the United States Senate. The man at first promised to be a close ran entirely away from all the other contestants. He received sixty-three votes; two other candidates received twenty-five blanks. Mr. Creswell's chief antagonist was Montgomery Blair, the late Postmaster General. There were several things in Mr. Blair's way. In the first place he is not considered a Marylander. The people of the State decline the honor of regarding him as one of themselves. Until he became Postmaster, and the papers stated that he was appointed from Maryland, no man in the State was aware that he had the honor of so distinguished a connection. Besides, Governor Hicks, whose vacant place was to be filled, was an Eastern Shore man, and it seemed meet that one from that section should succeed him. The prize seemed almost in Mr. Blair's grasp. It was thought at one time to be certainly his; but fortune played him false. Was pity Mr. Blair of course, but are consoled by the reflection that Mr. Creswell has but won his success by his labors for eman-

A SAD HISTORY.

We recently met a young and interesting girl at the house of an acquaintance, who told us a tale of wrong and suffering that would furnish material for a novel.
One year ago this young lady left her home in Pennsylvania—a home where all the luxuries of life were at her command. Her parents were indulgent, and she—only child—was loved by them with all the fondness of true parental affection. No wish of hers remained ungratified for she was the idol of her parents, and the light of a home made desolate by an act which will forever cast its shadow on her heart.
In February, 1864, she became acquainted with a Mormon preacher, who painted to her in glowing terms the glories of Utah and the Mormon religion. He told her of the beautiful valley of Utah, fortified on all sides by giant mountains, whose peaks, hurried by eternal snows, looked down upon the valleys of perpetual green, peopled by God's own chosen kindred, who are as free as the mountain torrents that leap the rocks of the lofty Timpanogos range. He told her of the content and peace reigning among the saints, and assured her that the Mormons were God's own peculiar people, and so worked upon her imagination, that she finally consented to leave friends, family, and all the endearments of home, and go with him to the Valley of the Saints.
Arriving at Chicago, he forced her to marry him, the ceremony being performed by a mock priest, without record or license. On last April she left Wyoming, Nebraska, with a Mormon train, for the land of promise, and finally arrived in the city of the Saints. Here she found that her husband had four other wives; who regarded her with no tender emotions, but heaped abuse and contumely upon her head. After a few months her liege lord told her he had concluded to seal her to another, who had taken a great fancy to her; that his other wives were jealous, and declared his last wife should live with him no longer.
She declared that she would die before she would thus be put away and forced to live as the wife of a man with whom she had no acquaintance, and had never met once in her life. Her husband told her Brigham's order, and she must do so or lose her life. She started to run away, with the intention of making her way to camp Greckinridge in Cedar Valley, then Garrisoned by United States troops, and claim protection. She started on foot, and after traveling about ten miles, was caught, and brought back, placed in a dungeon, or rather a cellar, and was thus kept for a month with barely food enough to sustain life. The man whom she refused to live with frequently visited her, and besought her to change her resolution in order to save her life.
Through force of circumstances, she at last yielded, and was duly installed in his family as the sixth wife. Here she found as before, the jealousness and quarrels arising were intolerable, and she again determined to escape or die in the attempt. This time she succeeded in reaching the headquarters of Gen. Connor, to whom she told her tale of suffering. (The Gen. sent her through to the States with a Government train bound for Ft. Kearney, which she reached early last week.)
She leaves this city to-night a repentant sorrowful child, for her home in Pennsylvania—that home which she was persuaded to desert through the misrepresentations and wiles of a crafty acconder. What joy and gladness will well up from the hearts of those parents, when they again behold the one they believed lost to them forever, drop the veil. Reader, this is not an isolated case, but an every day occurrence in this busy sinful world.—*St. Joseph Herald.*

A STRIKING SCENE.—The controversy in England about our civil war appears to be growing warmer every day, and strong feeling is manifested on both sides. The anti-slavery policy of the United States Government has added largely to the strength and enthusiasm of our English friends. At a recent great meeting in Manchester, Hon. L. Stanley, who has been well received in this country, made a long and powerful speech in defence of the Union cause, in the course of which he paid a high tribute of admiration to the character of Northern officers who had taken by preference the posts of command in black brigades, and among them he mentioned Col. Shaw, who was killed at Charleston, and whose body was found covered with the dead bodies of his negroes, who had fought around him to the last. Was it a specimen of Southern "chivalry," when Gen. Beauregard, in answer to the request that the body of Col. Shaw might be sent within the Federal lines for interment, contemptuously answered that "He had buried him with his negroes?" I say, said Mr. Stanley, I should have been very proud to have had such a grave as that. At this point the whole audience rose to their feet and broke into loud and long continued cheering.

"I think I have seen you before, sir. Are you not Owen Smith?"
"Yes, I'm Owen Smith, and Owen Jones, and Owen Brown, and Owen everybody."

A Woman with Two Husbands.

"Keep the Wife and Pay Me for the Cow."—Some time in last fall, a soldier belonging to the 2nd Wisconsin Battery, doing duty in the Garrison in this city, married a woman living a few miles from town, who already had a husband living; he being a rebel and a prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio. The soldier went to Wisconsin during the month of October, was discharged on the 1st of January, and returned to his home in the city. A few days ago the rebel husband, who had taken the oath of allegiance, returned to this place, and on going to what he believed to be his own house, was surprised to find a Yankee in possession both of his wife and property. He endeavored to drive the Yankee and enter into his own home once more, but was unable to effect anything as his wife took sides with her Yankee husband and refused to leave him. The affair culminated yesterday in a suit before Justice Allison, brought by the rebel to recover the value of a cow which he claimed he had left at home when he went into the rebel army. The Justice tried to make her understand that her first husband was her legal spouse, but she didn't care for that. To every argument of his she returned, "Yes, but I like the Yankee best." Finding that it was of no avail to try to induce her to return to her first husband, the rebel husband determined to save something from the wreck of his fortunes, and said to the Yankee, "Well, you may keep the woman, if you pay me twenty-five dollars for the cow." "I'll pay," responded the other, and the bargain was concluded on the spot. After the payment the wife departed from the Justice's office, each apparently well satisfied with the result.—*Chattanooga Gazette.*

Unconscious Prayer.
How many times have we seen what is a virtual prayer, and how often have we seen it in a form which is entitled "The Swearer's Prayer," which shows that profane oaths and curses involve a prayer for the infliction of God's wrath on one's self or on other's. But the same is true of those more benevolent salutations which are so happily interchanged among friends and acquaintances.
"A happy New Year." We call it a wish. But a wish for that which we have no power to confer or course regard some one who has the power. Who of us can assure our dearest friend of a happy year? There is only One who can. We then express in this form of words a desire that our friends may enjoy during the new year the favor of God. This is a virtual prayer, one indirectly expressed. The same is true of such words and phrases as "Farwell," "Good-morning," and the like. They are invocations of the blessing of a good journey, or a happy day, etc.—invocations which can be answered and made good to the objects of them by the mercy of God alone.
But if such wishes are expressed without any thought of God, what is their character? Are they invocations of chance or fortune? Or are they tossed about as general expressions of good will, formulas of friendship, without any more definite significance in the minds of those who use them.
The Quakers have objected to some of these phrases on account of the insincerity involved in their frequent use. If it seems to us, not that we should despise to use them but that we should use them aright. The feelings they express are proper feelings. We ought to desire the prosperity of others, and to show them we do so. We ought to feel that God only can make them happy and prosperous, and one wishes to that effect should have the spirit of true prayer.—*Christian Watchman.*

WELL SAID AND TRUEFUL.—The New York Times gives utterance to the following concerning General Grant:
The grim patience and almost sublime self-forgetfulness which has kept him for so many months on a slow, wearisome, comparatively unbrilliant task of holding Lee and his army as in a vice in Virginia, while his subordinates made the brilliant marches and won the easy victories, is something not much admired by the crowd, but which history will never forget or cease to celebrate. It is the union of these patient and self-contained qualities with the highest dash and daring makes the exhibition of the most remarkable energy and sagacity in seizing the opportune moment for the execution of his purpose—it is the combination in his intellect of an all-comprehensive vision with the most extraordinary power of co-ordination, which have already placed Gen. Grant in a foremost position among the great military leaders of all ages.

The London underground steam railway, three miles long, carried 11,721,889 passengers last year.

A Further Supplement

To an act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved March twenty-fifth, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four.
Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That so much of the sixth section of the act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved March twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, as limits the amount of bounty to be paid, to each and every non-commissioned officer and private soldier, who may hereafter volunteer and enter the service of the United States, to the sum of three hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that, hereafter, it shall and may be lawful, for the authorities mentioned in the act, to which this is a supplement, and the several supplements thereto, and in the mode therein prescribed, or for any special commissioners, appointed by any of the courts of quarter sessions in this commonwealth, by authority of existing laws, which commissioners are also hereby invested with all the other powers, not herein specially enumerated, conferred by the act, to which this is a supplement, together with the several supplements thereto, upon the authorities therein specially mentioned, to raise a sufficient sum to pay a bounty to each volunteer, enlisted under the present call, or who may hereafter be enlisted, under the pending or future calls, not exceeding four hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the authorities mentioned in the act, to which this is a supplement, and the several supplements thereto, are hereby authorized to levy and collect, a per capita tax, not exceeding twenty dollars each, upon persons liable to military duty, and upon all able-bodied male taxable inhabitants, not liable to military duty, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years: *Provided further*, That non-commissioned officers and privates, now in the service of the United States, or of this State, and persons who have been honorably discharged from such service, who were permanently disabled in said service, shall be exempt from the per capita tax, herein specified, and the property of widows, and minor children, and widowed mothers of non-commissioned officers and privates, who died in such service, shall be exempt from the payment of a bounty tax: *And provided further*, That it shall and may be lawful, for the authorities mentioned in the act, to which this is a supplement, to pay the amount of bounty, herein prescribed, to any person drafted into the military service of the United States, and serving therein, or to the families of the same, at such time, and in such sums, as the said authorities shall deem proper for any person furnishing a substitute for said service, who may be credited to the quota of any county, city, ward, borough, township, or enrollment district of this commonwealth: *Provided further*, That any county, or district, having a special bounty law, shall be entitled to the provisions of the same, or of this supplement.

ARTHUR G. OLMSTED,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
WILLIAM J. TURRELL,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved—The fifteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
A. G. CURTIN.

That was a good joke on a young and gallant Hoosier officer, who, on receiving a note from a lady, "requesting the pleasure of his company" at a party to be given at her house, on the evening designated he took a volunteer and marched them to the young lady's residence. When it was explained that it was himself alone who had been invited, he said, "By golly, the letter said company, and I thought the lady wanted to see all my boys."

DEATH OF A PIONEER EDITOR.—Thos. D. Webb, the pioneer editor of the *Western Reserve Chronicle*, died at Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, on the 8th instant, aged eighty-one years. Mr. Webb went to Ohio in 1807, and in 1812 commenced a paper called *The Trump of Fame*, which he continued four years, when it passed into other hands and received the name of the *Western Reserve Chronicle*, still published at that place. In 1813 he married Betsey Stanton, who survives him, and with whom he lived fifty-one years in the house in which he died. In 1814 he was collector of Internal duties for that District, was twice a member of the Ohio Senate, and in 1822 was a competitor of the late Elisha Whittlesey, for a seat in Congress.

A bashful youth was paying his addresses to a gay lass of the country, who had long despaired of bringing things to a crisis. He called one day when she was at home alone. After settling the merits of the weather, Miss said, looking slyly into his face: "Dreamed of you last night."
"Did you? Why, now?"
"Yes, I dreamed that you kissed me."
"Why, now! what did you dream your mother said?"
"Oh! I dreamed she wasn't at home."
A light dawned on the youth's intellect, and directly something was heard to crack, and in a month they were one.

Religious.

An Extraordinary Day.—The *Church Journal* thus refers to the celebration of Greek service in New York and the meeting of the Christian Union Association: "Last Thursday, the 2d of March, was the most joyous and the most remarkable day that has ever yet gladdened the eyes, and the hearts of those who are yearning and praying and toiling for the redemption of Christendom. On that day, for the first time in a thousand years, a Western church was occupied for the celebration of divine service by a priest of the Oriental Orthodox Communion. On that day, for the first time since the great schism, the Creed was read in English, and in the public worship of God, without the *Philoque*. And with this good beginning in the morning, the evening offered a striking counterpart in the opposite direction: 'for on that evening' in a Methodist place of worship, almost within a stone's throw of the church, where the Oriental service was celebrated in the morning, a bishop of the church, a high churchman too, appeared before an association of the evangelical denominations, at their request, to state to them, fully and frankly, what the Church holds to be the great essentials of organic unity among professing Christians. And they gave him a courteous and respectful hearing."

DR. HUNTINGTON.—Rev. Dr. Huntington has made an arrangement with the *Boston Traveller*, whereby a column of that paper is to be filled on Tuesdays and Saturdays, in setting forth the doctrines and policy of the Episcopal Church, and also with religious intelligence pertaining to that denomination. Any who have questions to ask, or information to give, are invited to send them to Dr. Huntington. This is but another straw indicative of the efforts which the Episcopalians are now making throughout New England to become a power in the community.

FATHER CHINIQUE.—Father Chinique, of Kankakee, Illinois, appeals to Christians in Great Britain for immediate help, on the ground that "it is impossible to expect anything from America." It wouldn't be if American Christians had no lack of confidence in Mr. Chinique; but while not ready to repudiate him, yet his general feeling is that the American colony have not been well managed, and that Mr. Chinique has not been straightforward in all his proceedings.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.—Kentucky Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church has failed to meet for five years. It was appointed to meet at Mount Olivet, in Warren county, by the last General Assembly, on Saturday last preceding the fourth Sabbath in October last. As formerly, there was not a quorum present, there being no minister present from Cumberland Presbytery.

Agricultural.
Garden Seeds.
Good seed is of great consequence to every person who cultivates a garden, as by bad seed, which will not grow, comes loss of labor and vexation of mind. In order to be sure of having good seed, every man should, as far as possible, raise his own and put it away in some secure place, properly labeled, until wanted for use. The trouble of raising seed is not more than the trouble of looking it up among the neighbors, which has to be done in many sections where it cannot be bought. It is of importance to plant out the most perfect vegetables of each kind to raise seed from. Any man, by following the above plan may benefit himself, and be a benefit to his neighbors.

Horse Radish.
Nearly everybody likes horse radish, and purchase if they do not raise it. It is wholesome, and especially delicious in the spring and autumn. There is not a garden, where soil is deep and rich, in which it cannot be raised without the least difficulty. Take a fresh stalk and divide it lengthwise into half a dozen pieces or more, according to its size, each piece having a small portion of the head, and plant it in the moistest, coolest place in the garden, the crown or top being set two inches below the surface, and in a year, if there are cuttings enough set, a supply will be yielded sufficient for a family. The bed or stock will require no other attention afterwards than to keep it clear of the grass and weeds.

Early Pullets.
Early chickens lay in winter, when old hens do not, because fowls will not lay while the new feathers are growing, after moulting; and with old birds this period often extends into the winter. Look out, therefore, for a good stock of early pullets, to furnish eggs next Christmas and New Year's time.

Alluvial Soil.
Strictly speaking, alluvium, or alluvial soil, is a soil formed by causes yet in existence. Thus a bottom land is formed by the wash of a river. It is usually a mixture of decayed vegetable matter and sand.

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Special notice 25 per cent. addition to the regular rates.
Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year.
Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free of charge.

April 5th, 1865.

"Richmond is Ours."

Never since its natal day did the heart of the nation bound as when a few hours ago the telegraph flashed this intelligence from the front.

Almost four years have elapsed since our armies first moved against the city, four years of anxiety and suspense, of alternate failure and success, hope and despondency, during which the treasure of the nation was lavished without stint and its best blood poured out like water, and the people had almost ceased to hope the fulfilment of the promise so often made and broken by our military leaders. But the hour has come and the man at last. The stars and stripes float over the Rebel Capitol again; and the last hope of the Confederacy flies with Lee's army before Grant's victorious bayonets.

The capture of Richmond does not immediately terminate the contest. Lee may unite his forces to those of Johnston and protract the struggle for a few months in the mountains of North Carolina or South-western Virginia; but without a Capitol, without railroad communications, with a Government driven hither and thither by the accidents of battle, with a dispirited and defeated army and a desponding people, the end is inevitable. The rebellion has received its mortal wound, and we have but to guard against its dying struggles.

All honor to the Generals and to the brave army who have given us this crowning glory of the war!

THE RIVER BED SWINDLE.—The editor of the *Beaver Argus*, a member of the late Legislature, in deploring the defeat of the river bed swindle, says the press have, by their excessive power of bribery, contributed to the injury of the State. "He contends that some bill of the kind should have passed; as the percentage paid to the State would have made the Commonwealth richer by millions. He does not state, however, how many millions richer would be the parties who might obtain the right to use the beds of the rivers. If some conscientious and responsible parties would be content to receive ten per cent of the profits of all just and proper expenses of operating, and pay the residue over to the State Treasurer, we do not know but what a proposition to lease the river beds would be favorably entertained by the people, provided we would yield the vital principle of no obstruction to river navigation, which can never be done. As to the payment of the State debt on five or even ten per cent of the probable products, it would require a life time to wipe out the thirty-five or forty millions for which the State is obligated.

The above appears in the *Pittsburg Commercial* of the 30th ult. "The editor of the *Beaver Argus*, a member of the late Legislature," neither wrote nor suggested the article alluded to, and was not aware that it had been published in the *Argus* until his attention was called to the comments of the *Commercial*. In common with every taxpayer of the State, who understands the question and is not controlled by any countervailing interest, we regret that a measure, which even its opponents admitted must have added largely to the revenue of the State, should have died in a factional fight on its minor features. If the untold wealth, alleged to sleep in the bed of the Allegheny, can be reached without obstructing the public highway and interfering with vested rights, we desire that it should be developed, and will vote again, if opportunity offers, as we would have voted upon the question at the late session.

We neither know nor care how many millions might be made by the persons in whom the title to the river-bed may rest—certainly not nearly so many as have been made, from lands in Venango, for which the State received about fifty cents per acre and no royalty. We have never made a calculation of the probable profits. It was freely asserted, however, by the opponents of the measure at the late session, that this problem had been submitted to some of the *Pittsburg* dailies—the *Commercial* included—and that they had ciphered it to a solution satisfactory to themselves. Some plausibility was given to the statement by the fact that the gentleman who does the virtuous for the *Commercial* seemed to sleep upon his post until forcibly aroused by the public sentiment manifested by the *Pittsburg* press for forbidding our giving the slightest credit to the assertion, and we regarded it only as one of the monstrous lies invented by the enemies of the bill to impose upon the credulous and

bores the weak-nerved of the Legislature.

If the *Commercial* can find conscientious and responsible men to develop the river beds in behalf of the State, at a compensation of ten per centum, we will urge in these columns that the privilege be granted them, and such men can certainly be found in Pittsburgh, where conscientious and responsible persons mostly abound. And having accomplished this, we trust the *Commercial* will prevail upon the energetic capitalists, who have made that city what it is, to refund to the State all except ten per centum of net profits, of the proceeds of the coal, iron, and oil, developed by them upon lands sold for a pittance by the State, and from which they have realized their millions. If the *Commercial* can convince them of the correctness of its views in this regard, the State debt will be paid and it will deserve the lasting gratitude of every citizen of the Commonwealth.

As to the obstruction of navigation if the writer for the *Commercial* ever saw the bill, he knows that it provided that navigation should not be obstructed. If the privileges conveyed by it could not be exercised without interfering with navigation, the Courts and Juries of the oil regions could promptly nullify the law.

War Debt of the Loyal States. We had occasion, recently, to inquire into the amount of indebtedness incurred by the loyal States in the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. The aggregate is not so large as we had supposed it to be. The statistics are official and we have thought would be of interest to our readers:

The total bonded war debt of Michigan is \$1,122,800; The total military expenditures of the State \$1,601,000.

The war debt of Wisconsin is \$2,071,000, and of Delaware \$480,000.

Connecticut in 1861 was out of debt, and held \$400,000 interest bearing stock. Her funded debt is now \$8,000,000, unfunded debt \$3,000,000, total war indebtedness, \$11,000,000.

The disbursements of Maryland amount to two and one-half millions, all of which has been paid from her ordinary revenue except \$501,000, which is funded debt.

Without creating any debt, New York has paid from her ordinary revenue for military purposes \$14,353,085. The war debt of New Jersey is \$2,774,600.

The war debt of Kansas is \$676,451. This does not include claims for damages suffered in Price's raid, which subject is now being investigated.

The debt of Vermont, contracted for war purposes is \$1,400,000. Of Illinois \$2,050,000.

Rhode Island has expended for military purposes \$4,000,000. This sum includes all town and county debts for these purposes, the State having assumed them.

The expenditures of Minnesota amount to \$411,408.39, much of it incurred in protecting her borders against the Indians.

The funded war debt of Maine is \$4,800,000. To this is banded half a million for aid furnished soldiers' families in 1864, but not payable until 1865.

Kentucky has borrowed money for war purposes to the amount of \$2,210,000 of which she has repaid \$1,705,000 leaving her present indebtedness \$505,000.

Iowa has expended \$800,000, her bonded debt for which is \$300,000 payable at twenty years.

The war debt of Missouri is \$6,626,575.

Massachusetts has expended since the breaking out of the war, \$27,207,652. Of this sum there are now outstanding liabilities to the amount of \$14,500,000.

The war debt of Ohio is \$679,713. This is exclusive of claims for damages from the Morgan raid, recently adjudicated as follows:

Damages by rebels \$428,108
do by U. S. troops, 141,856
do by Militia, 6,202

The war expenditures of Indiana have been \$2,242,356.

The war debt of Pennsylvania is \$3,000,000 6 per cent. bonds payable in '71.

A large portion of this indebtedness has been incurred in making advancements to the United States for the clothing and subsistence of troops preparing for the field, and will be reimbursed from the National Treasury. Pennsylvania has already received from the General Government some two millions of dollars, by a credit for the amount of the direct tax of 1861 and by direct payment from the Quartermaster's Department.

SEVEN-THIRTY.—The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan have averaged about \$2,000,000 per day, notwithstanding the monetary crisis, and there is only some \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 of the loan left. The number of small subscriptions have steadily increased, especially in the West, which shows that the people are taking the loan, which much makes up for any deficiency in the great financial centres.

GRANT'S GREAT MOVEMENT.

"ON TO RICHMOND."

CITY POINT, April 1.
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. A dispatch just received showing that Gen. Sheridan, aided by Gen. Warren, had at 2 p. m. pushed the enemy back so as to retake the Five Forks, and bring his own Headquarters up to Fort Boiesau.

The Five Forks was barricaded by the enemy, and was carried by Gen. Diven's Division of cavalry. This part of the enemy seem now to be trying to work along the White Oak road to join the main force in front of Grant, while Sheridan and Warren are pressing them as closely as possible. A LINCOLN.

CITY POINT, April 2, 5 A. M.
To Hon. E. M. Stanton: A dispatch from General Grant says that Sheridan's cavalry and infantry have carried all before them, capturing three brigades of infantry, a wagon train, and several batteries of artillery. The prisoners captured will amount to several thousand.

T. S. BOWMAN, Assistant Adjutant General.

CITY POINT, VA., April 2—8:30, A. M.
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Last night General Grant telegraphed that Sheridan, with his cavalry and the Fifth Corps, have captured three brigades of infantry, a train of wagons, and several batteries, the prisoners amounting to several thousand. This morning, Grant having ordered an attack along the whole line, telegraphs as follows:

"Both Wright and Parke got through the enemy's line. The battle now rages furiously. Sheridan with his cavalry, the 5th Corps and Miles' division of the second corps, which was sent to him this morning, is now sweeping down from the west. All now looks highly favorable. Gen. Ord is engaged, but I have not had any report from his front. A LINCOLN.

CITY POINT, April 2—11 A. M.
To E. M. Stanton: Dispatches are frequently coming in. All is going on finely. Generals Parke, Wright and Ord's lines are extending from the Appomattox to Hatchers Run.

They have all broken through the enemy's entrenched lines, taking some forts, guns and prisoners. Sheridan, with his own cavalry, the 5th Corps and part of the 2d is coming in from the West on the enemy's flank, and Wright is already tearing up the Southside Railroad. A LINCOLN.

CITY POINT, VA., April 2—2 P. M.
Hon. E. M. Stanton:

At 10:41 A. M. General Grant telegraphs as follows: Everything has been carried from the left of the ninth Corps. The sixth Corps alone captured more than three thousand prisoners. The second and twenty-fourth Corps both captured a fort, guns and prisoners from the enemy, but I cannot tell the numbers. We are now closing around the works of the line immediately enveloping Petersburg. All looks remarkably well. I have not yet heard from Sheridan. His headquarters have been moved up to Baker's House, near the Boydton road, about three miles southwest of Petersburg. A LINCOLN.

CITY POINT, VA., April 2, 8:30 P. M.
Hon. E. M. Stanton: At 4:30 p. m. to-day Gen. Grant telegraphs as follows: We are now up and have a continuous line of troops, and in a few hours will be entrenched from the Appomattox below Petersburg to the river above. The whole captures since the army started will not amount to less than 12,000 men, and probably fifty pieces of artillery. I do not know the number of men and guns accurately, however. A portion of Porter's division of the twenty-fourth Corps made a most gallant charge this afternoon, and captured a very important fort from the enemy with its entire garrison. All seems well with us, and everything quiet just now. A LINCOLN.

Richmond in Our Possession!

Weitzel in Command of the City.

Gen. Grant in Pursuit of Lee.

New York, April 3, 8:30 A. M.
President Lincoln reports that Petersburg is evacuated, and Gen. Grant thinks Richmond is also. He is rushing on to cut off the Rebels' retreat.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 10 A. M.
Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

It appears from a dispatch of Gen. Weitzel, just received by this Department, that our forces under his command are in Richmond, having taken it at 8:30 this morning.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 3, 12 A. M.

To Major General Dix: The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond, and announcement that the city is on fire, has just been received.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. CITY POINT, VA., April 3—11 A. M.

General Weitzel telegraphs as follows: We took Richmond at 8:30 this morning, and captured many guns. The enemy left in great haste. The city is on fire in one place, and we are making every effort to put it out.

The people received us with enthusiastic expressions of joy. Gen. Grant started early this morning with his army towards the Danville road to cut off Lee's retreating army, if possible. President Lincoln has gone to the front.

Sherman to his Troops.

New York, March 30.
General Sherman has issued the following congratulatory order to his army:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ARMY, IN THE FIELD, near Bentonville, N. C., March 29, 1865.

The General commanding announces to the army that yesterday it beat on its chosen ground the concentrated army of the enemy, who fled in disorder, leaving his dead, wounded and prisoners in our hands, and burning his bridges on his retreat. On the same day Major General Schofield, from Newbern, entered and occupied Goldsboro, and Major General Terry, from Wilmington, secured Cox's bridge in crossing, and laid a pontoon bridge across the Neuse river, so that our campaign has resulted in a complete success. After a march of the most extraordinary character, nearly five hundred miles over swamps and rivers deemed impassable to others, at the most important season of the year, and drawing our supplies from the poor and wasted country, we reach our destination in good health and condition. I thank the army and assure it our Government and people honor them for this new display of their physical and moral qualities, which reflect honor upon the whole nation. You will now have rest, and after receiving all supplies that can be brought from the rich granaries and storehouses of our magnificent country, again embark on new and untiring dangers.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN, Major General Commanding.

Our Troops Moving on Mobile. New York, April 1.

The *Herald's* Mobile Point correspondent of the 20th says: Troops commenced moving in transports from Dauphin Island on Friday, to the main land on Mobile Point. The Thirtieth Army Corps, the first to move, the Tenth followed, the Generals Canby and Granger with their staffs, were nearly the last to leave Dauphin Island. The weather is very fine at present for military operations. Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, of General Canby's staff, left Dauphin Island on Friday morning, for Baranock's Flat, with orders for General Steele's column to move immediately. The navy is all ready, and will open fire on Mobile as soon as the order is given. Three despatches were received from Mobile: The first, Mobile on the evening of the 15th ult. They state that there are 16,000 troops and around Mobile, including the militia. Of the veterans, there are not more than 4,000 in and around the city. General Maney commands this force, and in an address which he recently delivered to them, he declared he would never pull the flag down. The troops are mostly in the fortifications.

SHOCKING MURDER.—Brief allusion has been made to the murder of Capt. Thos. A. Vailky at his home in Anne Arundel Co., Md., by guerrillas. It appears that on Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, three men, went to the Captain's house, and rapped at the door. He opened it, supposing the caller to be his family physician, who was expected to visit a sick child. As soon as the door was opened three men rushed in and told the Captain his time had come, and immediately fired at him, the ball passing through his heart. He staggered towards the stairs when another shot was fired. The first ball had done its deadly work and the Captain fell to rise no more. His wife and a lady relative were upstairs. Dr. Welsh arrived at the front door just as the pistol was fired, and hurrying to his house, was shot at six times by the murderers. Providentially he was not struck. He was compelled to surrender, and his horse, with one of the Captain's, were taken by the gang.

A GOOD ARRANGEMENT.—The War Department, we understand, has consented to allow a person who wishes to save a relative or friend from the draft to volunteer in his stead, and not be classed as a substitute, who are usually allowed few of the privileges of volunteers. For instance, if the head of a family be drafted, it may be much more convenient for a son to go. Dr. Saunders, of Philadelphia, last week visited Washington, and obtained the consent of the Department to allow such persons to be classed among the volunteers, receiving from the Bounty Fund Commission a certificate to that effect. By this means a better class of men are obtained by the Government, than the substitutes who usually present themselves, and whose only object is to get the highest amount of pay.

THE FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF THIS COUNTRY.—says the *New York Post*, the stability of our private and public credit, and our ability to resist the shocks incident to a return of peace, with a gradual resumption of specie payments, have just received a most gratifying illustration. During the past week, notwithstanding the general derangement of values, the speculative movements in gold, the heavy fall of prices, and the interruption of business, the mercantile failures have been very few, and subscriptions to the popular seven thirty loan have reached almost seventeen millions of dollars. Now that the panic is over the demand for these attractive securities will no doubt increase.

BATTLES JUSTICE.—The release of the Albanian raiders by the Montreal court will be received with surprise. The decision is not very likely to promote good feeling between the two countries, nor will it confirm recent expectations of fairness and justice from the British side. The robbing of the St. Albans bank and the shooting of unoffending citizens, according to this decision, was a justifiable act, and for all the objections. British law and authority will interpose, we may expect other expeditions for robbery and murder from the Canada side. It is evident that we have expected too much in the way of justice from that quarter.

GENERAL SHERMAN.—The *London Daily News* says of Sherman: "His business in the Carolinas is to overthrow the Confederate power, and this he is doing most effectually. He leaves municipal and county and State Governments behind him, but there is no Confederate Government in his rear. There is nobody in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia or South Carolina, who is not aware that the Confederacy is a failure and a ruin."

It is believed that in the month of March 5,000 men deserted from Lee's army.

CHARLES B. HURST, U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE IN THE DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, PA.

In the Room lately occupied by F. A. Fortune. [ap5-6m]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. SHANNON, Jr., late of Independence Tp., Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOS. STANISH, Ex'r. Independence Tp.

NOTICE.

Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Company.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the "Smith's Ferry and Little Beaver Petroleum Company," are hereby notified to meet at the office of Chas. B. Hurst, Rochester, on Saturday, April 29th, 1865,

at 10 A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and other officers, adoption of By-Laws, and organizing under the General Manufacturing and Mining Laws of Pennsylvania.

CHAS. B. HURST, Secretary and Treasurer pro tem.

Rochester, April 6th.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rochester, Pa., April 1st, 1865:

Anderson Martha, Ammon Minerva, Beard Richard, Briggs Bros, Blake J. & Co, Barr Miss Ann, Barr Jeremiah, Bowers Charlie, Bradley Clarissa, Burke William, Cochran Richard, Clement William, Cabbage Catharine, Clarke Heber R., Derling W. A., Douth Miss Anna, Day William, Fitzsimmons Wm., Findlay Thomas, Fisher Ann E., Grant J. W., Ann 2, Massey Capt., McDonald Maria, Mellon Mr. Mountain John J., Redlick Harriet, Smith Isadore, Smith Perry, Temple & Dean, Whitcomb Adeline, Wilson Mrs. Ann, Winter Charles.

T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

Office hours, during the winter, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

IN the matter of the partition of the real estate of Robert Ritchie, dec'd., to the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd., to wit: Jane McCormick, Francis Ritchie, Alexander R. Ritchie, (the petitioner,) William T. Ritchie, residing in the State of Iowa, Robert Ritchie, James C. Ritchie, Elizabeth Brown, James B. Ritchie, now or late of California, and all others interested in said estate, and each of you are hereby notified that an application to make partition or valuation of the real estate of said deceased, will be held on the premises, on Friday the 5th day of May, 1865, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'r.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Beaver, April 5th, 1865.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, I will expose to public sale, at the Sheriff's office, in Beaver, on

Monday, May 8th, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, late of Gottlieb Mischak, dec'd., to wit: A certain piece or parcel of land situated in North Sewickly Tp., Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of — Zimmers and Richmond Hart, on the east by land of Thomas C. McDonald, on the south by land of Robt. Ferguson, and on the west by land of Richmond Hart, containing 18 1/2 acres, all under fence, with about 15 acres cleared, on which is erected a two story frame house, containing four rooms, with cellar underneath. Also, a double log barn. The above described property is underlaid with a vein of good coal three and half feet thick.

TERMS—CASH. JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, April 6th.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

OF

SPRING GOODS,

AT

WM. RICH'S,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Spring Cassimeres,

comprising every style of fashionable goods.

Clothing made to order in the neatest and most fashionable style.

Call and see his goods before purchasing elsewhere. [ap5-6m]

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

Monday, May 8th, 1865,

at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, of John H. May, late of the county of Beaver, dec'd., situated in Borough township, Beaver county, Pa., being the undivided one-sixth interest in that certain lot of ground bounded North by Old Alley, East by Water Lot of the town of Beaver, South by lots of John Barclay, and West by old alley, containing about six acres and seventy perches, also the undivided one sixth of all that certain lot or lots as aforesaid, and bounded on the North by Old Alley, on the East by an Alley, on the South by an Alley, or lot of — Boies, and lot of John May, and on the West by public road containing about twelve and one-half acres.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money in hand on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the balance in one year, with interest from that time, and to be secured by bond and mortgage. JOHN MAY, Adm'r. of said dec'd.

ap5-6, '64.]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of John Thomas, late of North Sewickly township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. S. THOMAS, North Sewickly, J. E. JACKSON, Fallston.

mar. 29, '65.] Executors.

CHARLES B. HURST, U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE IN THE DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, PA.

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T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

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TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money in hand on the confirmation of the sale by the Court, and the balance in one year, with interest from that time, and to be secured by bond and mortgage. JOHN MAY, Adm'r. of said dec'd.

ap5-6, '64.]

Time Table.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Beaver Station - Going East.

Monday, Dec. 18, 1884. Train leaves Beaver Station at 10:00 A. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 10:45 P. M.

Going West.

Train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:45 A. M. Arrives at Beaver, 8:30 P. M.

Train leaves Beaver at 8:30 P. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 9:15 P. M.

Train leaves Pittsburgh at 8:30 P. M. Arrives at Beaver, 9:15 P. M.

Train leaves Beaver at 9:15 P. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 10:00 P. M.

Train leaves Pittsburgh at 10:00 P. M. Arrives at Beaver, 10:45 P. M.

Train leaves Beaver at 10:45 P. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 11:30 P. M.

Train leaves Pittsburgh at 11:30 P. M. Arrives at Beaver, 12:15 A. M.

Train leaves Beaver at 12:15 A. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 1:00 A. M.

Train leaves Pittsburgh at 1:00 A. M. Arrives at Beaver, 1:45 A. M.

Train leaves Beaver at 1:45 A. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 2:30 A. M.

Train leaves Pittsburgh at 2:30 A. M. Arrives at Beaver, 3:15 A. M.

Train leaves Beaver at 3:15 A. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 4:00 A. M.

Train leaves Pittsburgh at 4:00 A. M. Arrives at Beaver, 4:45 A. M.

Train leaves Beaver at 4:45 A. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:30 A. M.

Train leaves Pittsburgh at 5:30 A. M. Arrives at Beaver, 6:15 A. M.

Train leaves Beaver at 6:15 A. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 7:00 A. M.

Train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:00 A. M. Arrives at Beaver, 7:45 A. M.

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Train leaves Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Arrives at Beaver, 10:45 A. M.

Train leaves Beaver at 10:45 A. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 11:30 A. M.

Train leaves Pittsburgh at 11:30 A. M. Arrives at Beaver, 12:15 P. M.

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Train leaves Pittsburgh at 11:30 P. M. Arrives at Beaver, 12:15 A. M.

Train leaves Beaver at 12:15 A. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 1:00 A. M.

Train leaves Pittsburgh at 1:00 A. M. Arrives at Beaver, 1:45 A. M.

Train leaves Beaver at 1:45 A. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 2:30 A. M.

Train leaves Pittsburgh at 2:30 A. M. Arrives at Beaver, 3:15 A. M.

Train leaves Beaver at 3:15 A. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 4:00 A. M.

Train leaves Pittsburgh at 4:00 A. M. Arrives at Beaver, 4:45 A. M.

Train leaves Beaver at 4:45 A. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:30 A. M.

Train leaves Pittsburgh at 5:30 A. M. Arrives at Beaver, 6:15 A. M.

Train leaves Beaver at 6:15 A. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 7:00 A. M.

Success of the 7-30 Loan.

Our readers will notice that subscriptions to the popular 7-30 Loan are still continuing in the most liberal manner. To the Old World the success of these People's Loans is one of the wonders of a Republic. The Government does not seek to borrow in foreign markets, it offers to its citizens to the people, and with what success is sufficiently shown by the fact that during forty-three days they subscribed and paid the cash down for one hundred and sixty-one million dollars, of the 7-30 Loan. There can be no stronger evidence of public confidence in Government securities. While nearly all other stocks have gone down from twenty to fifty, and even a greater per cent. within a few weeks, all forms of U. S. bonds and stocks have remained firm except the slight fluctuations that are incident to all rapid changes in the money market. Our readers will remember that the subscribers to the 7-30 Loan receive semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum in currency, and at the end of three years from June 15th, 1885, they will have the option of receiving payment in full, or converting their notes into a 5-20 six per cent. gold interest bond. The late great decline in the premium on gold makes these notes more desirable than ever as an investment, and it should not be forgotten that their exemption from state or municipal taxation adds largely to their value. There is no interruption in the receipt of subscriptions or the delivery of the notes. All banks, bankers, and others acting as Loan Agents, will pay subscribers the interest in advance from the day of subscription until June 15th.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

"Grandmother's Story," the significant title of the handsome and expressive steel engraving of the April number of the LADY'S FRIEND. The story attached to it, by Bella Z. Spencer, explains the significance of the engraving. Then we have the usual richly colored *doyle* steel Fashion Plate. Then a variety of other engravings of the fashions, work-table, &c. Then for music, a song, "I Built a Bridge of Fancies." Then the usual amount of literary matter, including "Lavinia's Education," by Julia Gill; "A Story of a House-hold," by Mrs. Hosmer; "Larry O'Leary's Ghost," by Emma M. Johnson; "Two Kisses," by Ida Mason; "An Everyday Story," by Leslie Walter; "Four Birthdays," by Frances Lee; "The Statue in the Block," by Beatrice Colonna; Novelties for April, Editor's Department, Receipts, New Books, Fashions, &c. &c.

Price \$2.50; 2 copies \$4.00; 9 copies \$16.00; 21 copies \$35.00. Specimen numbers will be sent to those desirous of making up clubs for 15 cts. *Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines* are furnished as *Prizes*. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

GRAT PANIC IN DRY GOODS.

Prices reduced over one-half at P. A. Fortune's Cheap Store, in Rochester, next door to the Post Office. 1 Bleached muslin only 15 cents; 1 Brown muslin, only 20 cents; 1 Heavy Sheet, only 30 cents; 1 Case fast colored Prints only 20 cents; 1 Case Marmalade Prints only 25 cents; Dark Delaines, only 34 cents; Spring Delaines, only 25 cents.

Come early and avoid the rush, and get the first chance. Remember the place, Fortune's Cheap Dry Goods Emporium, in Rochester.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE MINISTER.

Rev. Eliza P. Swift, D. D., the senior pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Allegheny, died yesterday at his residence on the North Common in that city, at an advanced age. Dr. Swift was one of the oldest ministers in this country, having been connected with his late charge in Allegheny, and the Second Presbyterian Church, of this city, for a period of about forty-five years. He also held the position of Secretary of the Foreign Missionary Society. For the past few years he has been incapacitated, by disease, from attending regularly to his pastoral duties, and has been assisted by his eldest son, Rev. Elliott E. Swift. Although his death was not unexpected, it will cast a gloom over his many friends, who have for so many years viewed him in the light of a counsellor and friend. *Pittsburgh Com.* April 3.

RASH EXPERIMENT.

A few days ago a young man was found suspended by the neck, in the noose of a rope hung to a peg in a barn, in Quincy, Massachusetts. He was cut down unconscious. On being restored and questioned as to why he was in that position, he replied that he had been thinking about a man that hung himself, and thought he should like to know how it would feel to be hung; but the rope was not so long as he thought it was.

SMALL BANK NOTES.

The first installment of one and two dollar National Currency notes was issued from the Treasury Monday. They will be given to the Banks in the order of their dates of organization. The first National Bank, Philadelphia, being the oldest, will be the first supplied.

THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING LETTER WAS RECEIVED FOR PUBLICATION SOME WEEKS SINCE, AND WAS MISLaid.

We regret this very much, but such mistakes will occur at times.

DENNISON U. S. GEN. HOSPITAL, Camp Dennison, O. Feb. 17, '85.

Rev. J. Monks, Editor, Pa. *Register*, and *Record* Brothers.

As time and events pass along, and we approach nearer the close of life, early and valued friends appear the more endeared, and those from whom we have been separated, you and yours, are often in our thoughts. [We often think how great the privilege of seeing you all again and enjoying your company again on earth would be. But, desirable as this would be, its realization is so uncertain, indeed, so improbable, that we avail ourselves of the pen to have one more important season of communion with you all. We live in the immediate vicinity of this General Hospital, where I have been on duty, as Hospital Chaplain, near three years, having been appointed to the same by President Lincoln in July, 1862. I have been alone, except as aided by ministerial visitors, chaplains, local preachers, enlisted men, &c., in the great Union Army. Recently the authorities have given me a colleague, and an excellent chaplain, some time pastor of the Presbyterian Church in McConelsville, Ohio. And it is well for the patients and myself he is here, as I have been confined to my house some days with a bad cold and lame back. I am now better, and hope soon to resume my walk and daily labors in our wards. We have, in all seventy-five separate wards. Our present number of suffering and convalescent men is near 1700; but we have numbered some 2500 at one time. Constant changes are occurring; men returning to duty at the front or elsewhere, discharges from disability, expiration of time, deaths, and even some desertions—notwithstanding the fearful penalties.

Our duties are numerous and various, visiting the men, correspondence, official and otherwise, in their behalf, attention to visitors, &c. The religious services in our commodious Chapel are two sermons, two public prayer-meetings, and two meetings for Bible Class exercises each week. And I rejoice to add that several are regular Pastors sustained in their ranks as we are by pious and exemplary Christians of many denominations. I have been most happily disappointed in this matter. It would gratify you very much to hear these Veterans sing and pray and speak in our meetings. I doubt if ever there was so much intelligence and piety in an army; yet there is much weakness and indifference in our midst. We have witnessed many clear and happy conversions in our meetings, and some on the couches of the sick and dying, and yet how many are yet unconverted? May the Lord give success to his Word everywhere. "Pray for us that his Word may have free course, and be glorified."

Our dwelling house is commodious and our family small, except when we yield to the importunity of strangers to board them. Chaplain Grimes, my colleague, is now with us. * * * Mary C. encloses \$2.00 for your favorite "Mission Church." If you are still able to write a few lines, it will be a great favor to receive them. Hoping you may all enjoy the fullest measure of every blessing of which you are capable, and that the close of your long and useful life may be tranquil and happy. I am, as ever your affectionate brother in the best of bonds, NATH'L. CALLENDER.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF OUR READERS TO THE ADVERTISEMENT OF MR. RICH, MERCHANT TAILOR, IN BRIDGEWATER, TO BE FOUND IN ANOTHER COLUMN.

Mr. Rich keeps the best assortment of goods, and makes them up in the most fashionable and neat style of any tailor in the county. Call and see him.

GOING TO PROTEST.

The Confederacy has gone to protest in England, its drafts having been dishonored in Liverpool. In the meantime, U. S. bonds are in quick demand abroad. What ever the Anglo rebels realize from their investment in the rebellion, will excite no special envy, on this side of the water at least.

THE CROPS IN THE WEST.

A gentleman who traveled with his eyes open has just returned from Indiana and Northern Illinois. He reports wheat as coming out of the winter looking finely, while an unusual harvest has been sown, particularly in Indiana. The fruit buds are generally sound.

WHAT IS A TEAM?

A case has been tried in England which turned upon the question whether the word "team" meant a wagon and horses or the horses only. It was decided to mean the latter, and the Duke of Marlborough, who was the plaintiff, lost the suit.

PERSONAL.—General McClellan is at present in Rome. 'The General' says the correspondent of the *Times*, "has certainly no expectation of a speedy termination of the war which is now devastating his unhappy country."

TIME EXTENDED.

A dispatch from Washington to Governor Curtin says: The time for raising new organizations is hereby extended to April 15th, but this does not postpone or interfere with the draft. Mustering officers will continue to muster in.

ELECTION.

The Stockholders of "The Company for erecting a Bridge over Big Beaver Creek, at or near Wolf Lane in the county of Beaver," are hereby notified that an election for one President, six Managers and a Treasurer, will be held in the toll-house of said Company, on Monday the 24th day of April, next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROCHESTER DRUG STORE.

D. S. MARQUIS, M. D., Cor. Bridge st. and the Diamond, ROCHESTER, PA.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF PURE DRUGS, Medicines, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

CHEAPEST OILS & PAINTS IN THE VICINITY.

PURE WINES AND Brandy, FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES.

THE GREAT HAIRDRESSER, "FLORINE," ALL ARTICLES OF STATIONERY

Usually Kept in a Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

PLEASE CALL AT THE ROCHESTER DRUG STORE IN THE DIAMOND.

COURT OF APPEALS.

THE Commissioners of Beaver County will attend, for the purpose of hearing Appeals in the several townships, as follows, viz:

Big Beaver, Mrs. Miller's, Monday, March 20; Darlington, A. J. Cook's, Tuesday, do 21; do, do, do, do 22; S. Beaver, John Rowe's, Wednesday, do 23; Ohio, M. R. Doring's, Thursday, do 24; Brighton, R. Eakin's, Friday, do 25; Industry, David Eakin's, Saturday, do 26; Chippewa, Asahel Imman's, Monday, do 27; Glasgow, John M. Kelly, do 28; North Sewickley, S. Hogan's, Wednesday, do 29; Franklin, Jos. Phillips, Thursday, do 30; Marion, Geo. Hartzell's, Friday, do 31; Pulaski, Elwood Thomas, Saturday, April 1; Georgetown, C. Calhoun's, Monday, do 2; Glasgow, John M. Kelly, do 3; Borough, Comins here office, Tuesday, do 4; Doro, do, do, do 5; N. Brighton, Keystone hotel, Wednesday, do 6; S. Brighton, Saml. Edgar's, Thursday, do 7; Bridgewater, Henry Aubrey's, Friday, do 8; Philadelphia, B. Binber's, Saturday, do 9; Harmony, Economy hotel, Monday, do 10; Economy, Geo. Neely's, Tuesday, do 11; New Sewickley, G. Rauscher's, Wednesday, do 12; Freedom, S. Furrier's, Thursday, do 13; Rochester, W. D. Johnston's, Friday, do 14; do, do, do, do 15; Racoon, David Ewing's, Monday, do 16; Greene, B. Swearingen's, Tuesday, do 17; Hookstown, do, do 18; do, do, do, do 19; Hanover, Robt. Harber's, Wednesday, do 20; Independence, W. Johnston's, Friday, do 21; Hopewell, S. house, Saturday, do 22; Moon, Wm. Elliott's, Sunday, do 23; do, do, do, do 24.

The principal Assessors of their respective districts, are required to attend on the day of Appeals, with their duplicate lists. Also all persons claiming exemption from Military Enrollment, will give their attendance on said days of Appeal, and make known the cause upon which they claim exemption. By order, Commissioner's Office, BALFOUR, Clerk, March 24, 1885.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, President. OPENS MARCH 28, 1885.

\$58.50 Pays for Board, Room, Fuel, Light, and Tuition in Common Branches, 12 weeks. Lessons on Piano, Organ, Harmonium, Melodion and Guitar, by superior teachers.

A Primary Department, for small boys and girls, will be opened.

A liberal reduction will be made to children commencing music lessons.

Reduction of 25 per cent. on all bills made to ministers and soldiers' daughters. (mar 6)

FOR SPRING OF 1885! WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, BORDERS, AND DECORATIONS, AND EVERY ARTICLE OF THE PAPER, HANGING LINE, offered at the lowest prices possible. Call and see at No. 107 Market st. *Between Liberty and Fifth sts.* P. H. HUGHES & BRO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. LETTERS of administration on the estate of ANAN GOSWAMI, doct., late of the Borough of Beaver, Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. B. YOUNG, Adm'r., Beaver, Pa. mar 6

BOSS BROTHER, & Co's. Extra Chemical Writing Fluid, the best in the world at the Bridgewater Drug Store. Try it and be convinced. Manufactured by the American Ink Company.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Dec. 18, 1884, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: (Trains leaving Chicago at 5:00 P. M. leave daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Pittsburg	210A	640A	200P	300P	Chicago	560A	620A	560P
Rochester	320	805	316	415	R. Ball & Co	620	646	617
N. Brighton	320	805	430	530	W. H. H. & Co	620	646	617
Enon	425	915	424	522	Clark	606	718	655
Columbiana	501	1005	608	600	Hobart	638	739	720
Salem	581	1038	638	638	Valparaiso	760	800	745
Alliance	625	1140	638	785	Wanatah	726	823	814
Enon	712	1240P	728	865	Plymouth	848	927	927
Enon	712	1240P	750	856	Borbon	880	957	957
Enon	812	142	828	940	Warsaw	1008	1026	1029
Enon	848	218	905	1010	Pierceton	1032	1047	1062
Enon	848	218	1000	1120	Huntsville	1043	1066	1102
Enon	848	218	1120	1240	W. H. H. & Co	1043	1066	1102
Enon	848	218	1189	1245	Fort Wayne	1207	1216	1225

Unquestionably the best. Sustained work of the kind in the world.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The first never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine. *Methodist* (Protestant) (Baltimore).
The most popular Monthly in the World. *New York Observer*.
We must refer to them of course to the high tone and varied excellence of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts and engravings. It is a monthly and a more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Trautman's Guide to American Literature*.
The volume would constitute a valuable library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.
1865.
The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication.
The postage on HARPER'S MAGAZINE is 24 cents a year which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS:
HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year, \$1.00.
An Extra copy of either the MAGAZINE or WEEKLY will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at \$4.00 each in one remittance, or Six Copies at \$2.00.
Back numbers can be supplied at any time. A Complete Set, or any number of Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, by mail, postpaid, \$3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents, by mail, postpaid. Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

600,000
MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS
TO SELL

Lloyd's New Steel Plate Colored Map of the United States, Canada, and New Brunswick.
From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1864, cost \$20,000 to engrave in, and color. Superior to any \$10 map ever made by Col. Mitchell, and sells at the low price of Fifty Cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.
It is not only a County map, but it is also a COUNTY & RAILROAD MAP of the U. S. and Canada, showing every Railroad Station and distances between. Guarantee any woman or man \$3 to \$5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.
Send for \$1 worth to try.
Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.
Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No commission. J. E. LLOYD, 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The Washington Department uses our map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost \$100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport, Perry, Shrewsbury, and all other places, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in the above named States, or money refunded. LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILL., at the only authority for Gen. Rosecrans and the War Department, were refused to any one finding an error in it.
From the Tribune, Aug. 2.
"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND and PENNSYLVANIA.—The map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best which can be purchased."
Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River.—From Actual Surveys by Capt. Hartman Wm. Brown, Mississippi River Pilot, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—land, water, and all other things, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, \$1 in sheets, \$2 pocket form, and \$2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20, 1862. *Very Department, Washington*. Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Bear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.
GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy.

NEW GROCERY
AND
PRODUCE STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of this city, that he has opened a GROCERY & PRODUCE STORE in the room formerly occupied by Stokes & Tallon, and directly opposite the *Argus* office, where we will keep constantly on hand and for sale a large assortment of Groceries, such as:
COFFEE, RICE, MOLASSES, TEA, SYRUP, SUGAR.
Also, FLOUR, POTATOES, and all other articles usually kept in a Grocery store.
Country produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market price.
T. T. McKIBBIN.

KOLLOCK'S Dandelion Coffee.

THIS preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee, will use this without injurious effects. One can contain the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best FLOUR POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and Cakes. Price 15 cents. Manufactured by M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist, Corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

AMERICAN GOLDEN COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS of Gold Pens and Pencils Cases of every description, and Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated Angular Nibbed Pen. A supply just received and for sale at the Bridge Street Drug Store.

ANDREW WRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW

OFFICE in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel (Aug 16/64).

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

Published Daily by
The Pittsburgh Newspaper and
Printing Company.
One of the Largest and Most Widely
Circulated Papers in the State.
Gives the Earliest and
Fuller Intelligence.

Prospectus for the New Year.

On assuming control of the Commercial, at the commencement of the year, the conductors announced their DETERMINATION to infuse a new life and vigor into its columns, and to make it more than EVER ACCEPTABLE TO THE READER. The Rapid increase in Circulation, flattering notices of our contemporaries, and Congratulatory Letters from every quarter, assure us that our efforts have not been unsuccessful.

The Commercial HAS GROWN DAILY in public favor until it now ranks among the LEADING JOURNALS in the country.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the reading public, and at the same time meet the increasing pressure on our advertising columns, we some months since INCREASED THE DIMENSIONS OF THE PAPER TO THE EXTENT OF FOUR COLUMNS.

Among the leading features are full reliable TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS; from all the leading points of interest. It devotes special attention to the

MARKET REPORTS, including the IRON, OIL, CATTLE, LUMBER, TOBACCO, and the PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS. Our RIVER NEWS, receives particular attention, and in this Department the Commercial has no rival.

THE FINANCIAL AND STOCK REPORTS, of the Commercial are prepared with care and will be found to be unusually full and reliable. Also, the Reports of the LEADING MARKETS OF THE COUNTRY, embracing reports of the DRY GOODS and WHOLESALE MARKETS, and the Reports of OIL STOCK FINANCE AND TRADE, from day to day.

While special attention will be given to these several Departments, the Commercial lays claim to rank among the leading journals of the country as a medium of GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Its aim is to give none but healthy reading suited to the FAMILY CIRCLE, and to be a welcome visitor to the discriminating public.

forms a peculiar feature of the Commercial. By giving every Saturday an ORIGINAL SERMON, prepared expressly by a Minister of the Gospel, in Pittsburgh or vicinity, (which, also, goes into the weekly,) fifty-two discourses are given in the year, by not less than twenty or thirty different Ministers, without regard to denominational distinction. This Department of the Commercial has attracted much attention; and arrangements are being made to increase its recognized importance and value.

As a medium of general intelligence, it constitutes not the least of the many claims of the Commercial to patronage.

In politics the Commercial is a well-undeviating supporter of the Union, and earnestly loyal to the Government, and as far as consistent with this aim, free from Partisan ship.

The Commercial is a large folio sheet, and is published in two editions every morning, Sunday excepted.

TERMS OF DAILY: by mail, \$10 per annum; City subscribers, served by carriers, \$12 per annum, in advance, or 25 cents per week, payable to the carrier. Single copies 5 cents. A discount made to Agents.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL.—A large sheet, containing all the General News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family, is published at \$1.50, (52 issues,) per year. In Clubs of Twenty, \$1.

The Weekly and Daily must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

POSTMASTERS are requested to act as agents for the Commercial.

Office: 75 FIFTH ST., opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHTMAN, Editor.
J. P. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
Address: THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW BRIGHTON RETREAT.

AN ASYLUM FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE MENTALLY DISTURBED.
ALIENATION OR DISORDER
And Other
Nervous and Chronic Diseases.
EXCLUSIVELY FOR FEMALES.

THIS institution is now open for the reception, cure, and treatment of the independent class of patients who are laboring under various forms of mental, nervous, and chronic diseases. We make special mention of nervous and chronic diseases, from the fact that seven tenths of the female patients that are committed to our public Asylums, are reduced to that condition through the influence of physical disorder. By a well timed and judicious treatment of chronic and nervous diseases, all physical disorders, in the majority of cases may be removed; and thus the mind, having suffered through the medium of the body, is enabled to return to its normal condition, and the patient, freed from the physical cause, throw off the shackles that have bound it to worse than midnight darkness, and reason will, once more, resume its sway, clothed in all its primitive beauty and wonted excellency. Hence the necessity of all those who are laboring under the predisposing or exciting causes, calculated to induce or impair the mind to resort to an early and judicious course of remedial agents.

The Institution is a large brick building, occupying the entire corner of the city, and is well ventilated. It is situated on an elevated table land which commands a view of entire town—adjacent hills—groves and neighboring streams: all of which are calculated to produce favorable impressions upon the disordered mind.

The Institution is complete in all of its appointments. Having been tastefully fitted up at great expense, in order that it may meet the approbation and views of the most fastidious.

The water closets and bathing apparatus have been gotten up upon the most approved modern scientific principles. This department embraces not only the ordinary baths but, also, the medicated, warm air and ascending and descending douche for the most effectual and successful treatment of cutaneous and other scurfous diseases.

We beg leave to say to all those who may be disposed to commit the interests of a dear wife, sister or daughter, to our charge—may be assured that we shall be careful to employ efforts wanting on our part to ameliorate their condition or to effect a restoration to their accustomed health and vigor of mind.

For further particulars send for a circular. All communications should be addressed to: Supt. of New Brighton Retreat, New Brighton, Beaver Co. Pa. nov12/62.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of DAVID R. WHITEHILL, late of Hanover tp., Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH WHITEHILL, Ex'r.
ROBT. WHITEHILL, Adm'r.
feb13/65 Hanover tp.

FRIENDS AND RELATIVES.

BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, HOLLOWAY'S PILL And Ointment.

ALL WHO have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take special care that they be supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them than their friends. They have been provided to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

COUGHS AND COLDS AFFECTING TROOPS Will be speedily removed and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

SICK HEADACHES AND WANT OF APPETITE INCIDENTAL TO SOLDIERS. These feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is not wholesome. Such disturbing the habitual action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

WEAKNESS OR DEBILITY INDUCED BY OVERFATIGUE. Will soon disappear by the use of these Pills, and the Soldier will quickly require additional strength. Better let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the disease. This is a great mistake; for these Pills will cure the liver and stomach and thus remove all the solid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow. The action of the bowels will stop, the relaxation of the bowels so sure in this famous medicine.

VOLUNTEERS' ATTENTION! INDISCRECTIONS OF YOUTH. Sores and Ulcers, Blisters and Swellings, with every kind of skin disease, if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

FOR WOUNDS EITHER OCCASIONED BY THE RATIONING SABLE OR THE DUEL-LETT, SORE OR BRUISES. To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might as well die as to be in the hands of a quack. It will provide himself with the matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack, and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking two or three of these Pills, to cool the system, find prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's knapsack and Seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

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(Late A. A. Surg. U. S. Army.)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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